

SUGGEST REFORMS FOR LEGISLATURE

Plans for Simplifying Present Mode of Procedure Suggested by Recent Fiasco.

WOULD DO SIFTING EARLY

STEERING COMMITTEE SHOULD BEGIN WITH SESSION.

Since the adjournment of the late legislature its career has been made the theme for free discussion. Adverse criticism is general; its shortcomings are dealt with unparaphrasing. The few things the legislature did complete were undone by the governor, so that, between the two of them, the people got nothing except the privilege of having their minds kept in a state of turmoil for seventy days at the rate of \$50 a day.

It is an easy matter, of course, for any one to tell precisely how things ought to have been done with the record of failure before him. Yet some of the suggestions that are offered by members of the groups to be found here and there talking about the legislature are worthy of consideration; it is not all idle chatter, this post mortem gossip.

The Sifting Committee.

One of the inevitable results of the present method of procedure in legislatures is that, during the dying hours of the session, scores of bills are introduced. Whether they are good, bad or indifferent they meet pretty much the same kind of treatment at the hands of the sifting committee. This body usually consists of three members, but sometimes it has five. It is identical with the steering committee in other legislatures. For all practical purposes it is a committee of either the senate or the house. Its duties are to take a general view of all bills introduced, to pick out the good ones and to reject the bad ones. It is usually this done with a most religious fidelity to duty. The steering committee hears close to the line and lets the chips fall where they may so long as the bill does not lead just the way of any of its members or their particular friends. The sifting committee sifts with a wide-mesh sieve, and only bills that remain which are alleged to be of extraordinary importance.

At the Wrong End.

As a natural consequence of the sifting system, many bills never see the light of day that are really entitled to consideration. The trouble with the whole plan, say the "reformers," is that the sifting committee works at the wrong end of the legislative session. "Supposing," said one thoughtful citizen yesterday, "the sifting committee was put to work on the opening day of the session instead of the day before it ought to close. Suppose, too, that there were a joint sifting committee instead of one appointed from each house. How much confusion and conflict might be avoided."

"The joint sifting committee would scan every bill introduced and thereafter no bill would be introduced in either house whose subject matter was already covered by a bill in the other branch. During the late session instances were common where three or four bills were introduced in one house, all dealing with the same subject, and three or four in the other house, the author of the measure apparently being in blissful ignorance of the existence of any or all bills identical with or similar to his own."

"This point is well illustrated in the case of the juvenile court law, regarding which legislation a number of bills were introduced, all of them being practically the same, or at least aiming at the same object. Overlapping measures were discarded in the so-called anti-Lake legislation. A number of house bills bearing on school affairs were covered by senate bills, and vice versa. It has happened that two or more bills have become laws whose only difference was one or two words. Under the supervision of a steering committee these conditions would not be likely to arise."

No Discretionary Power.

"I do not mean to say that the sifting committee should be empowered to pass on the merits of any bill, nor to say whether its introduction should be permitted or barred because it was a good bill or a bad one. It should have no discretionary authority of this kind; its duties should be merely to prevent duplication and to keep things moving. Sixty or seventy bills should not be permitted to pile up in one committee's hands, a condition which was discovered at the eleventh hour to be the case with the judiciary committee in the house this winter. It is inevitable that a bulk of bills cannot be given the consideration which they deserve, if, indeed, they are given any consideration at all. Under my plan the steering committee would always have the right to call for the session bills and these, presented to the house, would keep the calendar in healthy motion, never congested, but just comfortably filled. In the earlier portion of the assembly, instead of rushing things through haphazard in the last few days."

Determining Legal Phases.

"In my opinion a good deal of trouble during and after the session could be avoided if there was a commission, say of three, to pass on the probable constitutionality of bills, to ascertain whether they came into conflict with existing statutes, to determine whether amendments to present laws were important enough to warrant their adoption in fact, a commission of capable lawyers to pass on the technical law points of all measures. This commission, of course, could not take the place of the supreme court and declare finally whether or not a measure would stand the constitutional test, even before it had been enacted into law, but its suggestions would be valuable as guides in making bills perfect in their construction and phrasing. Preferably this commission would be a non-partisan board and its members not legislators. The expense of such a board would be slight, especially

SECOND OF FIVE REASONS

TREE TEA

There are two sorts of tea—early tea and late tea. The early tea is the best drinking tea. TREE TEA is early tea.

EARLY TEA

BUY IT—TRY IT

IMPORTED BY
M. J. BRANDENSTEIN & CO.
SAN FRANCISCO

As compared with the tremendously expensive results that follow some of our legislative errors respecting construction and conflict.

The Governor's Veto.

"The governor should be obliged to pass on all legislative acts before the final adjournment of the legislature. He should not be given the power to hold acts ten days or any other number of days after the legislature closes, and then veto them. Under the existing system the legislature has no opportunity to pass a bill over the executive veto if the governor retains the bill in his possession after the legislature has quit. For example, the governor on disapproval vetoed three measures that perhaps would have been passed over his veto had the legislature still remained in session. These were the Torrens land act, the eminent domain bill and the good roads bill. As it is, the governor is the whole thing, and that's all there is to it. Just how I would remedy this defect I have not yet fully decided upon. I might extend the legislature's time after the passage of the last bill, or I might curtail the governor's time. I'll think it over."

Valuable Time Wasted.

"It occurs to me that the manual labor involved in the engrossing of legislative acts is a waste of energy pure and simple, besides being a source of much profanity and evil thoughts. This session this year waited two days, or parts thereof, for the engrossing committee to finish its work. The engrossing clerks worked as fast as they could, but it is interminably tedious to write hundreds of pages of dry legal documents. Neatly printed typewritten copies surely would serve the purpose equally as well as pen and ink. Engraving and would be about forty times as fast. I see that the senate proposed to have engrossing done hereafter by means of typewriters, but the house killed the bill instantly. There are a good many other things that I would have altered, but I haven't time to tell you about them all just now. Perhaps I'll write a book."

Saved Her Son's Life.

The happiest mother in the little town of Ava, Mo., is Mrs. S. Ruppel. She writes: "One year ago my son was down with such serious lung trouble that our physician was unable to help him, when, by our druggist's advice, I began giving him Dr. King's New Discovery, and I soon noticed improvement. I kept this treatment up for a few weeks when he was perfectly well. He has worked steadily since, and is now a helper. Dr. King's New Discovery every saved his life." Guaranteed best cough and cold cure by Z. C. M. I. drug department. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

The Salt Lake Route is operating train daily, leaving at 9 p. m., for Milford, Lund, Modena, Newhouse, Utah, and Acorn, New Mexico, connections for all southern Utah points.

We have moved to 142 Main street, Salt Lake Photo Supply Co.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

H. J. F. Behling to James Thomson, lots 14, etc., block 1, South Main Street Add. \$1,400
Edw. Laird to J. A. Seiler, lots 26, etc., Laird's Sub. 1,100
Wm. J. Lynch et al. trustees, to R. J. Griggs, part lot 4, block 102, plat S. 1,000
Wm. J. Lynch et al. trustees, to R. J. Griggs, part lot 4, block 102, plat S. 1,000
Charles Peatts to A. G. Anderson, part lot 2, block 16, plat R. 300
Joseph M. Reid to Charles E. Reid, lots 15, etc., block 2, Woodmanse Sub. 3,825
H. Newman to Wm. J. Newman, land section 24, township 1 west, range 1 west 5
P. H. Cavallan to M. De Bouzek, part lot 4, block 6, plat S. W. Haley, R. E. McConoughy to J. W. Haley, Coram 450
B. Lombard, Jr. to Wm. Middlemass, part lot 3, block 28, plat A. 1
Roy W. Clarke to Sarah J. Clarke, part lot 8, block 33, plat C. 1
Oscar M. Englund to Salt Lake Security and Trust Co., part lot 2, block 20, plat B. 1
The Denver Syndicate to Wm. Igler, heart, lots 10 and 11, block 5, in Popcorn Place 2,500
H. B. Elder to Wm. J. Hanson, part lot 2, block 21, plat A. 3,000
Annie Roy to R. S. Millet, part lot 3, block 13, plat G. 3,000
Clara A. Treton to C. A. Larsen, part lot 8, block 22, plat A. 1,900

CHRONIC ULCERS

EXTERNAL EVIDENCE OF INTERNAL POISON

Whenever a sore or ulcer refuses to heal, it is a sure sign of a diseased condition of the blood. The sore itself is simply an outside evidence of some internal poison, and the only way to cure it is to remove the deep underlying cause. Sores and Ulcers originate usually from a retention in the system of bodily waste matters and impurities. These should pass off through the natural avenues of waste, but because of a sluggish condition of the different members they are retained in the system to be taken up by the blood. This vital fluid soon becomes unhealthy or diseased, and the skin gives way in some weak place and a Sore or Ulcer is formed. The constant drainage of impurities through a sore causes it to fester, grow red and inflamed and eat deeper into the surrounding flesh, and often there is severe pain and some discharge. S. S. S. is the remedy for Sores and Ulcers.

It is nature's blood purifier, made entirely of vegetable matter, known to be specifics for all blood diseases and disorders. S. S. S. goes down to the very bottom of the trouble, and removes the poison and impure matter, so that the sore is no longer fed with impurities, but is nourished and cleansed with a stream of healthy, rich blood. Then the place begins to heal, new flesh is formed, the inflammation subsides, and when S. S. S. has thoroughly cleansed the circulation the place heals permanently. Special book on Sores and Ulcers and any medical advice desired will be sent free to all who write.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

ONE SMALL ROW MAY MEAN MUCH

D. S. Murray Explains Bell Company's Peculiar Relation to Labor Troubles.

SITUATION IN MONTANA

COMPANY HAS SERVICE AT ALL POINTS NOW.

Montana's disturbed labor conditions have peculiar relation to the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone company as a public service institution with a field embracing four states, according to D. S. Murray, general manager of the company, who returned after a visit to Butte and other Montana cities yesterday.

Treats Locally Only.

"Our situation is that we happen to be a public institution with our branches scattered all over the state and, although the whole state is in more or less turmoil, the nature of our business gives us a wider scope," said Mr. Murray, referring specifically to the Montana situation. "The Montana Federation of Labor has demanded of us a certain scale of wages for operators in, say, six towns of the state, and in addition the other demands usual in such cases, as the telephone shop, etc. We have said to the federation that our company, as a public service institution, has a duty to the state that must prevent it from setting into a system where, by a sympathetic strike, the whole system could be closed down. The company has signified its willingness to deal with its employees locally and even deal with local unions, provided that it be understood that we shall employ without asking whether they are union members. This rule we have insisted on in every case, except that of Butte, and we purpose to continue the present policy."

"I have been asked why we made an exception of Butte and my answer is that because we made one mistake there is no reason why we should make another."

Guarding Against Tie-Up.

"It may not mean anything to a local institution to deal with a situation as a closed shop proposition, but as a public service company, doing business through the state and in other states, it is our duty not to permit ourselves to get into a situation where a trivial controversy in one place can result in a shut-down of the system through sympathetic strikes and we don't purpose to get into such a situation."

"I have presented this phase of the matter to certain union men who were fair enough to say it was right, but the effort in Montana of some union officers has been to create such a condition and hence we are antagonizing each other and having local fights here and there."

"As far as the situation is concerned today, we are giving service at every point in Montana. We believe we shall be able to continue to do so in the future and we shall have the sympathy of the citizens and to some extent the sympathy of individual members of the unions."

WIFE CHARGES COLLUSION

Says Husband Is Conspiring With Brother to Deprive Her of Property Rights.

Josephine Bosone, wife of James Bosone, yesterday filed a complaint in intervention in the suit brought by Peter Bosone, a brother, against her husband in an effort to enforce collection of an alleged debt of \$500.

In the divorce complaint which Mrs. Bosone filed against her husband Feb. 4, 1907, she alleged that he had so maltreated her that she could no longer live with him. She also averred that through their united efforts and exertions they had acquired real and personal property to the value of about \$500. This property consists principally of a saloon, restaurant and dwelling house at Helper, Utah.

In the interval Peter Bosone filed a suit against his brother for \$500 for money alleged to be due him which he had loaned his brother. The latter admitted this indebtedness by filing an affidavit in the court on March 25, Mrs. Bosone, however, alleges that her husband and Peter Bosone are acting in collusion against her rights in the property belonging to her and her husband.

Mrs. Bosone avers that the alleged indebtedness of her husband to his brother Peter was contracted on March 2, 1907, and that the debt is not barred by the statute of limitation. She further sets forth that this indebtedness was cancelled by a transfer of real estate at Helper, Utah, which her husband made to his brother in the year 1905, and that the debt has been fully discharged.

Mrs. Bosone therefore asks judgment against Peter Bosone for costs and for such other relief as the court may see fit to grant.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION.

Articles of incorporation of the Acorn Mercantile company were filed with the secretary of state yesterday. The headquarters of the company are at Vernal, Utah, and the object of the corporation is to carry on a general mercantile and store business, as successors to the Acorn Mercantile company, a partnership. The authorized capital is \$40,000 in shares of a par value of \$100 each. The officers are: President, S. H. Harrow; vice president, George E. Burdick; secretary, Alfred W. Peterson, and treasurer, C. Clarence Neslen.

UNIVERSITY NOTES.

Horace V. Winchell will address the engineering students of the university this afternoon at 4 o'clock. His subject will be "Geology and Mining." Mr. Winchell is a geologist of note. He is considered to be one of the best men of his line in the country. He comes from a family of geologists, some members of which have written numerous text books on this subject.

The engineers of the junior class of the State School of Mines met yesterday to decide on their summer trip. Two camps, Park City and Eureka, are being considered and the class will not decide until more information can be obtained regarding these districts. The summer trip is considered one of the best courses offered at the school and it is taken every year by the junior engineers. It lasts eight weeks. The first two weeks are spent in examining the different mines and the last six in a course in overground and underground surveying. A camping outfit is taken and the boys have their own work to do. The party will be larger this year than ever before. About thirty have signified their intention of taking

the trip. Prof. R. R. Lyman, of the civil engineering department, probably will take charge of the party.

Senior day at the university will be observed next Friday. This is a well-known college custom and it is the first official appearance of the graduates in their caps and gowns. The seniors met yesterday and completed arrangements for the day. They will meet at one of the buildings and march to the chapel. Rev. Elmer I. Goshen will be the speaker. His subject

The Message of the Wabe Circle

KC

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For Healthfulness, Purity and Efficiency excels all other Baking Powders, and those too, that cost three times as much

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Your grocer sells K C Baking Powder under our legal, written guarantee that it complies with all pure food laws, both State and National, and that it is absolutely free from adulterations of any nature whatsoever. K C costs one-third what you pay for other baking powders anywhere near K C quality. It's a revelation of goodness!

Try it for just one baking; if not satisfied your grocer will refund the full price paid. 25 ounce tins for 25c. Get it to-day and surprise the family with the tastiest, flakiest, airiest dainties they ever heard of.

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Chicago

Interior of Store of the VanDyke Drug Co., using the 100 Principle Six Drawer National Cash Register



When Mr. VanDyke bought this wonderful register it was the first one shipped west of Saint Louis.

This system gives you absolute protection, prevents losses in handling cash, increases your sales, tells you the best clerk in the store, puts you in touch with your business to a cent every day, and gives you the result of twenty-two years work of the National Cash Register Company. It has been worth hundreds of dollars to Mr. VanDyke. What it has done for him, it will do for you. Write or call today.

Oscar Groshell, Sales Agent National Cash Register Systems
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SALT LAKE CITY.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Yesterday's Record at the Local Office of the Weather Bureau.

Maximum temperature, 40 degrees; minimum temperature, 28 degrees; mean temperature, 34 degrees, which is 11 degrees below normal; accumulated excess of precipitation since Jan. 1, 3.55 inches.

degrees; accumulated excess of temperature since Jan. 1, 5.64 degrees; relative humidity, 47 at 6 p. m. Total precipitation from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m., trace; accumulated excess of precipitation since the first of the month, .55 inches; accumulated excess of precipitation since Jan. 1, 3.55 inches.

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